

WAR NEWS---CONTINUED FROM THE FIRST PAGE

GERMANY GIVES OUT OFFICIAL STATEMENT ON WAR CAUSES

Declares Emperor William Endeavored to Restrict Hostilities Between Austria and Serbia--Russia's Mobilization of Her Army Precipitated General Clash

Germany's explanation of causes leading to the war is officially given in a statement issued today through Hans Grunow, German consul in St. Paul. The statement, which is a part of the "white book" issued by the kaiser, is being given out by every German consul on orders from the German government.

The statement follows:

Since the outbreak of the conflict between Austria and Serbia, the German emperor and his government have endeavored to restrict the hostilities to these two states. All other cabinets, including the London cabinet, followed the same principle. Only Russia declared that she had to take part in settling the matter, which she alone did not consider as interesting solely the Austro-Hungarian empire and the kingdom of Serbia. It was Russia who created the danger of complications in Europe, by ordering the mobilization of the greater part of her army. In friendly but firm terms the German government informed the cabinet in St. Petersburg that the continuation of Russian mobilization would force Germany to take the same measures, and that, in case of a war, Germany would be forced to fight with Austria-Hungary. The Russian government replied that its wish was to maintain peace and that it would not take any military steps, which were directed against Germany. Meanwhile Great Britain, supported in every way by Germany, endeavored to mediate in St. Petersburg as well as in Vienna.

Notes Exchanged With Czar.

On July 25 the German emperor sent a personal telegram to the czar of Russia, asking him to consider that it was not only the right of, but also the duty of self-defense for Austria-Hungary to protect herself against Serbian plots and intrigues which undermined the existence of the dual monarchy.

At about the same time and shortly before receiving this telegram, of the kaiser, the czar had urged him to advise the cabinet in Vienna to use utmost moderation in all steps against Serbia. The emperor had hardly begun to comply with this request, when Russia mobilized all her army against Austria-Hungary. The dual monarchy had only mobilized against Serbia; namely, two army corps far away from the Russian boundary. Russia's mobilization was decided upon before the czar had communicated with the German emperor. The latter immediately informed the czar that this mobilization would at least endanger, if not frustrate his mediation steps in Vienna.

Says Czar Acted Hastily.

Nevertheless Germany continued its course in Vienna, using as strong pressure upon the Austro-Hungarian government as to almost violate the duties to which it was bound towards Austria-Hungary under the terms of the triple alliance. On July 31 the final decision of the Austro-Hungarian government was expected. Germany's mediation action had met so far with success that the Vienna cabinet requested "conversations" with St. Petersburg, but before Austria-Hungary could give her answer, in Berlin the news was received that Russia was mobilizing along the German frontier. The Russian government, which knew what mobilization along the German frontier meant to the empire, simply announced that she was mobilizing, but did not give any further explanation for this step.

So far Germany in the interest of European peace, had refrained from calling one single reserve man to the colors.

Germany Forced to War Move.
Yet under the development of the political condition, the German government could not any longer look on passively, until the powers between which Germany is locked up were able to choose their time, in which they could strike. It would have been a crime to place Germany in such a position. Therefore the German ambassador in St. Petersburg, was advised to declare that, should Russia not comply with Germany's request to demobilize, the latter would be forced to declare a state of war.

When the time limit had expired without Russia's answer to this request the German emperor was forced, on August 1 at 5 o'clock in the afternoon to order a general mobilization of the German army and navy.

The relations between Germany and Russia thus being strained, made it only natural for Germany to ask France what steps she intended to take under the prevailing conditions. The direct question whether in case of war between Germany and Russia, France would stand neutral, received the reply that France would do what her interests would dictate.

In Alsace and Lorraine. Before this, French troops had invaded German territory, French aviators had thrown bombs upon railroads in German territory. French troops had attacked German frontier guards. The latter, according to their instructions, remained in a defensive position.

Says Invasion Was Justified.

Thus military operations becoming necessary, Germany had taken them up in self-defense. German troops have occupied the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg and invaded Belgian territory. This step is against the treaties by which both countries have been declared neutral and to which the German empire is a party, but the German government had information beyond a doubt that France prepared an invasion into Belgian territory and the Belgian government was in sympathy with France. Military operations of a French army in the right flank of the German troops on the Marne, would have been disastrous, and for this reason Germany was compelled not to heed the just protestations of the governments of Luxembourg and Belgium.

Position of England.

As to Great Britain, Germany had assured England, that as long as the German government would stand neutral, Germany would not attack the north coast of France, nor attempt any hostile action against French merchant vessels, nor infringe upon the independence of Belgium.

BIG BATTLE IS IMMINENT NEAR BASEL, SWITZERLAND

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occupied by the French in less than an hour. The German losses were "not serious." The German losses are not given.

The war office says that after evacuating Mulhausen the German troops retired.

It is understood, says a London dispatch, that the announcement of the Belgian minister of war, regarding the loss of 20,000 killed or wounded by the Germans, and 15,000 by the French in the battle at Altkirch, Alsace, was based on unofficial reports.

In the capture of Mulhausen, the French seized a great aeroplane factory operated by a noted German manufacturer.

It is officially announced that the French losses in the fighting at Altkirch did not exceed one hundred killed and wounded.

London Is Military Camp.

London, Aug. 10.—Recruiting officers throughout the country are besieged by men desirous of joining the colors in response to the appeal of Earl Kitchener, secretary of state for war, in which he stated that 100,000 men were wanted immediately.

The men are examined and those chosen sent to training camps, where they are taken in hand by sergeants. The streets of London have assumed the appearance of a military camp. Every other man is clad in khaki uniform. Men of every class are volunteering. Among the latter is the bishop of London, who rejoined the London rifle corps of which he is chaplain.

All Russians To Arms.

St. Petersburg, via London, Aug. 10.—A wave of patriotism has swept Russia and every effort is being made to meet the demands of the crisis. Families of reservists are being allowed to remain in their homes without the payment of rent. Private houses have been placed at the disposal of the government for hospitals and societies have been formed to distribute food to the needy.

Religious and social committees have been dropped. General Rennenkampf yesterday attended service at the synagogues in Vilna in the province of Vilna, of which he is governor.

New Guns For France.

Paris, Aug. 10.—The Cresset Steel Works company has presented to the French government 20 complete batteries of 195 millimeter guns of a new type which had been ordered by a foreign government just before the war broke out. The company informed the government that it stood ready to pay indemnity for the non-execution of the contract.

As the manipulation of the guns requires special knowledge, a number of workmen from the steel plant have volunteered to handle them. The gift represents a value of over \$3,000,000.

Will Fight "Devils" of World.

Berlin, via Amsterdam and London, Aug. 10.—Prince Buelow, former German imperial chancellor, in a patriotic appeal to the German nation made in the columns of the Hamburger Nachrichten concludes with the striking phrase: "Even if the world be filled with devils, the German people will defend and maintain Germany's place in the sun."

EUROPEAN WAR MAY FREE POLES

Find Fresh Hope of Liberty in New Supremacy Struggle

London, Aug. 10.—Ancient Warsaw, mecca of old Poland, where a little over a century ago the Polish constitution was officially proclaimed, is the center of widespread European interest at the present moment.

The decision of the Russian war board not to defend Warsaw gives the Polish people fresh hope that out of the war of all Europe may rise a rehabilitated and re-established Polish republic.

Over thirty millions of Poles still inhabit the cities, by-ways and villages of this ancient monarchy, and the sons of patriotic fathers, who gave their lives in defense of the national solidarity and perpetuity of Poland as a political entity, are only waiting for the signal to be given to rise in defense of their institutions.

From Russia, Germany and Austria, Polish patriotism takes new hope, and, if the re-establishment of that ancient kingdom could come about as a result of the clash of war between European kings, the prayers of ex-patriated millions of Poles, which have ascended Heavenward for three generations, will be answered.

If Russia does not defend her Polish possessions and Germany and Austria should be humbled by this tripartite war against German ascendancy, one of the conditions of peace, when ultimately proclaimed, may be the independence of the Polish nation.

Shorn of naval and military strength, nearly three hundred thousand square miles of Polish territory may be rededicated to freedom; and the ancient capitals of Warsaw and Gracow, once decorated with works of art and statues of eminent Poles, may be restored to their native sons.

U. OF M. PROFESSOR MAY BE FIGHTING FOR FRANCE.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 10.—That Prof. Rene Talamon, a member of the French department of the University of Michigan, has been pressed into service by the French government in the belief of his friends here.

Mr. Talamon left for France in June shortly after his marriage to Miss Beatrice Underwood, of Tennessee, a niece of Speaker Underwood of the house of representatives. Talamon served his country for the prescribed term as a member of the army, and then became a member of the reserve corps, bearing the title of lieutenant. Nothing has been heard from him since the war started, and it is believed he has been called into service.

Word is also anxiously awaited from a number of faculty men who have been abroad since spring. Prof. James Bird, of the engineering department, is in charge of thirteen young women, most of them school teachers, whom he is piloting on a trip through Europe, and he was last heard from in Switzerland. Among other Ann Arbor people marooned in Europe is G. W. Patterson, IV, son of Prof. W. Patterson.

WAR CUTS OFF SUPPLIES FOR U. OF M. LABORATORIES.

Approximately \$10,000 Worth of Chemicals Are Held Up in Europe.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 10.—Specialist C. L. Loos, purchasing agent for the university, says the war in Europe will handicap the university in that it will make impossible the shipment of large orders of chemicals and apparatus which the university has placed with foreign manufacturers for use in the university laboratories this fall.

According to a rough estimate made by Mr. Loos, between \$8,000 and \$10,000 worth of chemicals and apparatus are probably being held up, with no chance of being released until the close of hostilities.

With the stock on hand in the university, and at a local dealer's and by strict economy the university laboratories may be able to continue until the beginning of the second semester in February. Work this fall will be halted chiefly through lack of special apparatus and rare chemicals, which are ordered in small quantities and of which there is a scant supply in this country.

RELICS GO TO MUSEUM.

Courts Dispose of Weapons Connected With Napoleon History.

Paris, Aug. 10.—Some interesting Napoleonic relics have been placed, by order of the Paris courts, in the keeping of the Carnavalet Museum. They consist of a sword given by Napoleon to General Rapp bearing the inscription, "Napoleon General to Colonel Marnier," the dagger snatched by General Rapp from the student Knappas at Schoenbrunn, when the latter attempted to assassinate Napoleon, and a sword of honor bearing the inscription, "To Governor General Rapp with thanks from the city of Dantzig, 1808." These relics were deposited by their owner in the hands of a woman who had undertaken to sell them. As they were neither sold nor returned, however, the matter came before the Tribunal, which decided that they should be placed in the Carnavalet Museum pending judgment.

Scandinavian Understanding.
Stockholm, Aug. 10.—Norway and Sweden have exchanged obligatory assurances with the view of preventing hostile measures being taken by either against the other because of the war.

SEVEN DECLARATIONS OF WAR IN NINE DAYS.

This is the record of Europe since July 28. The declarations in the general European war have been as follows:
* July 28—Austria declared war on Serbia.
* Aug. 1—Germany declared war on Russia.
* Aug. 4—Germany declared war on Belgium.
* Aug. 4—Germany declared war on France.
* Aug. 4—Germany and England declared war on each other.
* Aug. 6—Austria declared war on Russia.

BOY SCOUTS TO AID.

200,000 in England Who Can Assist in Home Operations.

New York, Aug. 10.—Dispatches from abroad mention activity on the part of the Boy Scouts in connection with military operations in the European conflict have led to the belief here that the scouts will play an important role in the general war, although their activities will be incidental rather than a part of the campaign. Already dispatches have told of the capture by Boy Scouts of spies in Belgium, their guarding of British bridges and the plans of scouts to assist in harvesting crops.

There are approximately 350,000 Boy Scouts in Europe, divided as follows:

Great Britain, 200,000; Germany, 50,000; France, 8,000; Austria-Hungary, 15,000; Russian Poland, 8,000; Serbia, 4,000; Scandinavia, 30,000; scattered, 25,000.

Essentially an organization working for peace, there is nothing in its teaching that would discourage the taking up of arms in self-defense.

GERMANS OCCUPY TOWN OF LIEGE; FORTS HOLDING OUT

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the victory and was enthusiastically cheered along the way.

The Lokal Anzeiger says of the reported victory: "It confirms our confidence that we can calmly await coming events. It was the prelude to deeds which will be spoken of as long as men live on earth."

Another paper comments: "When our soldiers in the field learn of the surrender of Liege, they will rejoice not only for the victory of our arms, but because of the assurance it gives that our march through northern France cannot be stayed."

London Explains Discrepancy.

London, Aug. 9, 7:05 p. m.—The discrepancy between the Belgian and the German reports on the situation at Liege is believed by military men here to be accounted for by the retreat of the Belgian troops which had held the routes between the forts and that the town of Liege has been taken by the Germans, who continued to advance on a line between Huy and Lovain, leaving part of their army to besiege the Liege forts.

A Paris dispatch received in London at 4:20 p. m. today says: "An official announcement, issued today, says there has been received confirmation that the Germans invading Belgium are lacking in provisions, having undertaken to force their way into the country without making adequate preparations."

Forts Well Prepared.

London, Monday, Aug. 10, 2 a. m.—The Brussels correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, wiring Sunday afternoon, says:

"There has been no movement by the Germans for three days beyond the range of the forts' fire. They are resting and recovering their strength. The threatened attack along the Ourthe river is suspended."

"These facts, in the view of the Belgian general staff, denote insufficient preparation, and that the German concentration was not fully carried out. Liege is now invested by the Germans, but this was expected and is regarded as unimportant."

"The forts are ready for further and prolonged resistance, while the Belgian field forces, apart from the Liege garrison, are making in the right direction."

Bavarians Deserting?

"It is reported here that many Bavarians are deserting or refusing to join their colors, the idea of fighting the peaceable Belgians, whose queen is a beloved Bavarian princess, being very unpopular with them."

"The part of Belgian Luxembourg invaded by the German is being cleared of them by the advancing French troops, who are marching forward with the greatest speed and energy, getting assistance from a division of Belgian cavalry."

"Many trains carried additional French troops during the night to the front by way of Brussels."

"The Belgians have blown up the old, disused fortress at Liege, to prevent the Germans availing themselves of its use."

French Stop Invaders.

Brussels, Aug. 9, via London, Aug. 10, 1:00 a. m.—The following statement has been issued by the general staff:

"The position of the German troops has hardly changed since Saturday. Their advance detachments are retreating under the irresistible pressure of the French troops, who are in considerable force in all the country south of the Meuse, which they are clearing of German troops. The ene-

EFFECT OF WAR ON FOOD PRICES

Decrease of Certain Foodstuffs Likely--No Cause for Alarm

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 10.—European war may have the unusual effect of decreasing prices of certain foodstuffs that are produced in America, according to Oscar B. McGlasson, president of the National Wholesale Grocers' association. If merchant marine service can be obtained to Europe it will stimulate business and boost prices, says Mr. McGlasson.

May Affect Canned Goods.

"There is a large supply of canned goods, such as vegetables, fruits, salmon and milk, and if the European market is entirely cut off prices probably will go down," he said. "Immediate increases may be looked for in such articles as spices and citron, but they constitute a small part of the cost of living."

"On the whole, if the war is closed in two or three months it will not have any decided effect. But if it continues six months or a year and transportation to Europe is made possible, this country will get some satisfactory business. I suppose prices of foodstuffs will increase."

No Cause for Alarm.

"The wholesalers have been impressing on the retailers the fact that there is no occasion to be alarmed. We feel that it would be foolish of the retailers to lay in supplies for fear of a shortage. We are devising means of getting foodstuffs whatever may happen and on as close a margin as possible."

Sugar has advanced nearly a cent a pound since the war started, as England has been unable to buy German beet sugar, which has been required at rate of 170,000 tons a month. England has been forced to purchase in America.

TRY SOCIAL SERVICE PLAN TO WIPE OUT THE OPIUM HABIT.

London, Aug. 10.—Raids on the opium dens in London's Chinatown, a district near the docks, have thrown new light on this sordid quarter, which was little known until nineteen Chinese were brought to answer recently in the police court. The place is a mass of opium dens and gambling houses, where the Chinese sailors off the oriental ships in port have been robbed of their earnings. There are about 800 of these sailors and cabin boys in port at a time.

Charitable societies are now organizing a fund to build in this district a hotel, social club and institute, with classes in English and seamanship. Arrangements will also be made by which the sailors may send home part of their earnings. The name of the new organization is the Chinese Merchant Service Guild.

M. N. G. CONTROLS CAMP.

Regular Army Officers' Supervision at Grayling Only Nominal.

Grayling, Aug. 10.—Regular army control of the Michigan National Guard at Camp Ferris is nominal rather than real.

When Col. Grierson, regular army officer, detailed as commandant, was asked what latitude was allowed in preparing exercises and problems, he smiled and said, "I'll stand for anything but treason."

Gen. John H. Kirk, chief of staff in turn gave Col. Covell, commanding second infantry, a free hand. As a result the regimental commander has more responsibility and a better chance to put ideas into play than is usual in such camps.

Col. Grierson has been in technical command of camps in Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin this summer. Lieut. John Lang, commanding Co. D, Twenty-ninth infantry, has been on the same circuit and will be out until October.

On request, Lieut. Lang, drilled his company for the benefit of Second Infantry officers and men this morning. They gave the manual close and extended order drill, butts manual and other exercises in fine style and were warmly applauded.

Co. D, of Big Rapids, established a new field firing record with a percentage of 17.83.

my's offensive movement has been stopped. The French and Belgian troops will take the offensive simultaneously in accordance with concerted plans."

The Russian emperor has telegraphed to King Albert his congratulations and best wishes for the continued success of the Belgian arms.

New Offensive Movement.

Brussels, Aug. 9.—A German offensive movement to the north of Liege is developing.

A FALSE STANDARD OF CULTURE
has gained ground in this century which looks upon the bearing and rearing of children as something coarse and vulgar and to be avoided, but the advent of Eugenics means much for the motherhood of the race. Happy is the wife who, though weak and ailing, depends upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore her to health, and when headaches and backaches are a thing of the past, brave sons and fair daughters rise up and call her blessed.—Advertisement.

WATERLOO MAY AGAIN DECIDE FATE OF THE EUROPEAN NATIONS

Once again at Waterloo, where Europe was freed from the grip of Napoleon, may be fought the battle on which the future destiny of the nations of Europe will depend. Germany has already begun her advance into the interior, over the lowlands, in an effort to reach France and French troops mobilizing on the other side of the little country long known as the "cockpit" of Europe are preparing a counter advance.

Belgium, which the powers of Europe agreed after the battle of Waterloo should remain perpetually neutral, began mobilizing her troops and joined the nations which are calling for military reservists in this country. At the office of Pierre Meli, consul general, No. 25 Madison avenue, Chicago, a stream of men poured into the little enclosure ready to answer the call to the colors.

Although there are only about 1,500 Belgians in this country, the consulate was deluged with telegrams from patriotic Belgians offering themselves or their cash to aid their fatherland. Several physicians from the Belgian centers at Moline and Rock Island, Ill., Detroit and Chicago signified their willingness to enlist in the hospital corps if they are needed.

"The official call for reservists has not reached us yet," Mr. Meli said, "but we expect it tomorrow. How we shall transport the men who answer the call is, of course, the problem that every other nation is facing."

"The invasion of Belgium by Germany was to be expected. Since the days of the Roman empire, Belgium has been the battleground of Europe. Its lowlands in the north have offered

the pathway from France to Germany, and over them the Huns, the Goths, and the Franks have swept through Europe.

"The battles of Waterloo, Gemappe, Leuze and Fleurus were fought in Belgium, and in 1839 and later in 1871 the powers agreed that it was to be neutral territory perpetually, but with that agreement was the proviso that Belgium defend herself against the invasion of an foreign force.

"The Germans cannot be stopped except by force of arms. There are only four fortified places in Belgium—Antwerp, Tormonde, Liege and Namur. In their sweep through the north of the country the Germans approach only Liege, and they swing too far north of this to make its defenses effective.

"Liege and Namur, to the south, command the valley of the Meuse, and only in case of an extended conflict which pushed the invading force to the south would they be useful."

The German forces which are moving over Belgian territory came from Camp d'Elzenberg, 50 miles south of the great entraining station on German territory, from which the march into Belgium was begun. This is just a few miles below Aix-la-Chapelle, where Charlemagne set up his capital that he might be prepared at any time to dash into France or into Germany.

Over these lowlands, the most fertile of Belgian lands, there is a network of steam and trolley lines, government owned, by which the Germans may obtain rapid transportation to the French border. These lines extend into the Netherlands, also menaced by the Germans in their march on France.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL

COMES HERE TO SECURE MEN.

Ed Tobin, manager of the National Pole company's logging camp at Copper Harbor, was in Calumet this morning for the purpose of recruiting his force of men. No difficulty was experienced in engaging a large force in Calumet, the curtailment of operations by the various mining companies, leaving considerable men available for this work.

GO TO GRAYLING CAMP.

Capt. A. E. Hooper and Sergeant George McLean of the Commissary department of the Third Regiment, Michigan National Guard, accompanied by Cooks Bob Werner and Felix Biobio, will leave this evening for Grayling to prepare for the camp of this department, which opens this week. They probably will be absent about two weeks.

ANTI-SALOON CONFERENCE.

Grant M. Hudson of Detroit and George A. Young of Ann Arbor, the former state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League and the latter the newly appointed upper peninsula superintendent, met copper country workers at an informal conference in the Y. M. C. A. this morning and discussed local conditions. This afternoon, the Anti-Saloon workers visited Mohawk, and this evening they depart for Rockland.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Michelini of Laurium are the parents of a son which arrived yesterday morning.

W. G. Rude of Volga, N. D., is a copper country visitor for a few days on business.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

C. C. Carlisle of Marquette is a business visitor among friends in Calumet for a short time.

Mrs. Arthur Menzel and children have returned from an extended visit with Mrs. Menzel's parents in Milwaukee.

HONOR INVENTOR'S MEMORY.

First Submarine Boat to be Raised and Permanently Exhibited.

Patterson, N. J., Aug. 10.—The Chamber of Commerce of this city has endorsed a project to raise the first submarine boat from beneath the river bed here, where it has lain for nearly fifteen years, and to place it on exhibition as a permanent memorial to the inventor, the late John Holland. While teaching school here in 1897, Holland tested his first submarine boat, sinking it in the Passaic river just above the Passaic Falls. The test was successful, but the original boat was left at the bottom of the river. Holland completed his invention at Elizabethport, N. J., and lived to see it adopted by the United States navy.

ADmits BAILEY MURDER.

Woman Surrenders to Police at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Declaring that she is the slayer of Mrs. Louise Bailey, who was shot in the office of Dr. Edwin Carman at Freeport, N. Y., on June 30, a woman who gave her name as Mrs. Mary Cohen of New York has surrendered to the police here.

The police surgeon will examine her to learn if she is sane. She told a circumstantial story of the shooting, however, and she will be held until it has been investigated.

The woman said she was a trained nurse and also had been known as Mrs. Mary Hanley.



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